

THE Circulation of THE CAUCASIAN exceeds that of any three weekly papers in the State combined. It is read by people in every county in the State. It is the great paper of the people and a great State advertising medium.

HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY TWO WEEKLIES PUBLISHED IN THE STATE.

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XIII.

WHAT DEMOCRATS ARE DOING.

The Ransom "Machine" Kept Democrats Away From the Silver Convention.

WILL NOW DROP SILVER.

And Wait to see What the Bosses Will say is the National Convention—Jarvis' "Backdown" Pleased the Dems—Ransom Predicted he Would "Back" The National Convention Will Declare for Gold Monometalism.

Washington Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The Small Democratic attendance at the non-partisan silver conference in Raleigh," says a Ransom man, "was due to Ransom's management, and the failure of the movement from the Democratic stand-point is a Johnson victory. It proves that Ransom is the real Democratic leader in the State and that the party will follow him in the next campaign."

A prominent Tennessee Democrat speaking of the North Carolina incident said:

"The absence of Democrats from the silver conference, albeit the scheme is a Democratic conception, does not surprise me. Silver Democrats made fatal mistake at Memphis in not then and there inaugurating an independent silver movement. It was the only honest and patriotic national Democratic party in 1860. There will be some kicking, possibly more than usual, but long before the campaign closes the friction will have disappeared and the party will poll "the machine" vote. We may expect to lose the State ticket if co-operation is continued, but we will elect the Democratic electoral ticket and redeem a majority of the Congressional districts. The State's electoral vote has been counted adversely to the Democratic party on account of the alleged silver revolt in the State and a possible fusion electoral ticket, but the revolt is not formidable and opposition makes a fusion electoral ticket impossible. With three electoral tickets in the field the election of the Democratic ticket is certain. That may save the Presidency. So the outlook for the Democratic party in the State is decidedly encouraging. Democrats will now

DROP THE SILVER AGITATION.

Clarendon's ambition for an honor refused. Washington denied to Grant and condemned by the unbroken traditions of a century, not a myth. He wants a third-term. His friends are working for it. In the inner circles of the Democratic party this is an admitted fact.

The Democratic convention at Syracuse last week started a third-term campaign. Recurring to the silver conference the result was something of a disappointment in two respects.

Some of the Democratic leaders in the movement expected it to end in the disruption of fusion between the Republicans and Populists.

The ad fully justified the means employed, in their estimation, and many Democrats called the call for the conference with that understanding.

Many others entered no protest, hoping that such a result might follow.

Another disappointment was Jarvis. After his public utterances and his conspicuous zeal as a promoter of the movement, we expected

nothing but a rebuke to the party.

SUPPORT THE NOMINATION.

They may not like it. It may be opposed to all their convictions now and all their utterances in the past.

This will make no difference. The case is not hopeless. He is on the fence, and is sufficiently discredited in Democratic estimation to do the party no material harm in the future."

THE GREATEST SATISFACTION.

in contemplating his secession from the Democratic party. Why did he collapse at the critical moment? His explanation explains nothing. But the case is not hopeless. He is on the fence, and is sufficiently discredited in Democratic estimation to do the party no material harm in the future."

WHAT EX-CONGRESSMAN BUNN SAYS.

It will be done even in North Carolina says postmaster Bunn, where the very name of Cleveland is almost universally execrated. The "people of North Carolina" says Cleveland's Rocky Mount postmaster, "do not seem to be giving the importance to the opposition to a third term that is shown in other sections of our country. They do not seem to think that the mere sentiment against a third term is of importance compared with practical matters relating to the principles which they wish carried out. Mr. Cleveland is extremely popular in North Carolina, and, as I have indicated, the question of his having served two terms is not considered there in connection with his chances for renomination. The men who are fighting him are men who do not agree with his financial policy, and they would fight him if he were to come up as a candidate for a first term."

MORE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL.

We have reluctantly accepted Senator Ransom's assurances to the contrary, and the verification of his most ardent predictions is a source of the keenest gratification to Democratic leaders who are laboring to secure harmony and unity in the next National convention.

The North Carolina situation has been all along regarded as the most troublesome of all the Southern States. The silver sentiment of that State appears to have been more vigorous, more determined and

more difficult to control.

It may appear later that Bunn's application for additional clerks in the Rocky Mount postoffice exaggerates the Rocky Mount popularity in the State, but the fact will not be disputed that the Ransom "machine" has been oiled for the third term campaign. "The State delegates to the National Democratic convention, since the farce at Raleigh last week, have a wholesome influence on the party in the South and will end, we hope, further agitation of the silver question. The National convention, it is certain, will vigorously and unequivocally condemn the free and unlimited coinage of silver and it is better that

SILVER DEMOCRATS SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT.

and prepare for the inevitable. Moreover it is almost certain that the convention will go further and demand, as an imperative Democratic policy, the retirement and cancellation of all legal currency. In his message to the next Congress Mr. Cleveland will formulate this policy. The national convention will adopt it and thus distinctly present the issue of

GOLD MONOMETALISM.

On this issue the Democrats will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Indiana, West Virginia, every Southern State and elect President.

"Some of our enemies were foolish enough to believe, when we were defeated, that the American Railway Union would adopt it and thus distinctly present the issue of

silver coinage."

DEBS HEARD FROM.

He Says the Union is Spreading Rapidly in the East.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 8.—President Debs of the American Railway Union, has issued a circular to the local unions in regard to the work of secret organization, which has been found necessary in many instances. The circular explains the methods to be pursued in this work and concludes as follows:

"I am especially pleased to inform our Union that the order is spreading rapidly through all the sister States.

Next year, in all probability, a special committee will be held, with such changes in the organic law as to the general policy of the order will be made as may be required to adapt the order to the ever-moving tide of events.

"Some of our enemies were foolish enough to believe, when we were defeated, that the American Railway

Union would adopt it and thus distinctly present the issue of

silver coinage."

THE CAUCASIAN.

FALKLAND, N. C., Oct. 12.—I frequently get in conversation with honest Democrats, who tell me they are with us on the issues of the day, and without a greater alteration they will vote with us in 1896.

I tell them to come on where they belong—to the only party that stands for liberty and prosperity. Some of your subscribers say: "I tell you, THE CAUCASIAN is giving some of them h—" and such as you have been giving them is h—, go ahead; for truth is mighty and will prevail.

A Democrat told me not long ago that Mr. Walter Henry's farewell address to the Democratic party expressed his (the Democrat's) honest

land will be nominated if influences now actively at work can persuade him to accept the nomination. Otherwise it will be Whitney, or Russell, of Massachusetts."

This clear, candid and unvarnished statement is made by a Democrat of national prominence and, who, by reasons of his relation with the administration, speaks by authority. There is not lacking corroborating opinions. Indeed, a contrary opinion is a very rare exception. A most embarrassing condition and not a passing theory confronts silver Democrats. The humiliating alternative of unconditional submission to the Democratic gold policy is their inevitable course. The sobering second reflection will soon disillusion honest silver Democrats. Their cause is hopeless; silver is dead in the Democratic party, and Democratic policy henceforth will condemn it. What will the honest man of the country answer?

SILVER DEMOCRATS' MISTAKE.

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CASH PREMIUMS ON THE SILVER PROBLEM.

The CAUCASIAN is desirous of turning all possible light on the current questions of the day, and would be glad to have, for publication, the opinions of the people of this or any other State. The practicability of securing the operation of certain principles, now demanded by the majority of the people, is perhaps the most interesting phase of the leading issue of the day. In the hope of eliciting the best and most comprehensive opinions, we will offer the cash prizes below.

We name the following subject for discussion:

"WHY THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER CANNOT BE SECURED THROUGH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

Articles are not to exceed 1,000 words in length—or about one column of the CAUCASIAN.

An article intended to compete for the prizes must be sent in not later than January 1st, 1896.

On the above subject and under the conditions named, we offer the following prizes:

For best article, \$25.00.

For second best article, \$15.00.

For third best article, \$10.00.

One or more of the articles that may be received will be published each week.

The name of the writer will be published if desired. The identity of the writer will not affect the judgment of the article.

A competent committee, having no connection with the paper, will pass upon the merits of the articles, and the prizes awarded according to their decision.

SOMETHING ABOUT BONDS.

The people, individually and collectively, should keep themselves fully informed with reference to all the schemes and plans of the powers that be. Next year there will be a mighty appeal to the people to express their opinion, *pro or con*, concerning certain schemes in connection with the financial system of this government. If they are not informed they will not be able to properly decide on the issues presented.

**

One plan or scheme of the present national administration is the replacement of all treasury notes and silver certificates, and putting in their place five hundred million dollars in interest bearing bonds. Let's have a plain, simple talk about this matter. And to begin with, let us admit the assertion that there are now three hundred and forty-six million dollars of treasury notes (greenbacks) in circulation and one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in silver certificates.

**

What is a treasury note? It is simply a piece of paper with the government's stamp on it certifying that it represents so much value. For instance if the government should employ a man and agree to pay him one dollar per day for work, when that man had done a day's work, the government can give him this piece of stamped paper which certifies that the man had done work to the amount of one dollar. The man can take this note or dollar and exchange it for something he wants. This is the old "greenback"—the kind of money that pulled this government through the war, and the kind of money that paid the soldiers and bought their supplies &c. It goes for a dollar anywhere now. Why? Because it is backed up by the faith and credit of this government. Now remember that the man who holds this note has a dollar. He can hold it a year or two years if he wishes, but it draws no interest, and at the end of that year or two years it is still worth but one dollar. The same rule applies to a thousand dollar note.

**

What is a bond? It is simply a piece of paper with the government's stamp on it certifying that it represents so much value, but it is issued differently. Now let's take a thousand dollar bond and talk about it. Suppose the government wanted a thousand men to work one day and agreed to pay each man a dollar for the day's work. It could, if it wanted to, give each man a dollar note as above described, and each note would pass for a dollar, for each dollar would represent a day's work and a thousand dollars would be exchanged for what each man needed and would thus be put into circulation. And this money would be as good as any that has ever been used. It will be the old greenback money which everybody knows is good and passes everywhere. Then why doesn't the government do this? This is the reason. Some man who has found a thousand dollars worth of gold or gotten it in some other way goes to the government and says: "Don't pay those men who worked for you in treasury notes. Pay them in gold. I have got the gold and will lend it to you if you will promise to pay it back WITH INTEREST." The government says: "Very well bring the gold. We will give you a note certifying that we owe you one thousand dollars with a promise to pay it back to you with interest at four

per cent." The man brings the gold; the government takes it and pays it out to the man who have worked for a dollar a day each, and gives the man who brought the gold a note certifying that it owes him one thousand dollars and promising to pay him four per cent. for the use of the gold. This kind of note is a GOVERNMENT BOND.

Now suppose a man does one thousand dollars worth of work. The government can give him a thousand dollar treasury note (greenback) for it and it will pass for that much money anywhere. But if the man who gets the treasury note should keep it for one year it would be worth just what it was issued for—one thousand dollars. But if the man with gold came along, and the government took his gold and gave him a bond for it, how would the matter stand? The government would pay this gold to the man who had done one thousand dollars worth of work, and at the end of the year the gold would still be worth only one thousand dollars. But the bond—oh! the keen fellow who got the government to give him a bond for his gold holds it one year and at the end of that time the bond is worth one thousand and forty dollars, for the government has promised to pay him a thousand dollars for the gold and forty per cent. a year for the issue of it; and by this plan the government will pay one thousand and forty extra dollars to a man who did not strike one lick of work.

**

The treasury note or greenback, when it was first issued, would pass for a thousand dollars. So would the bond. Let us suppose, now, that it should be necessary for the government to promise to redeem either one in gold. Would it not be easier for the government to get one thousand dollars in gold to redeem the treasury note than it would be to get one thousand and forty dollars to redeem the bond?

**

Let us apply this question to the last bond issues. It will be remembered that Cleveland and Carlisle have issued one hundred and sixty-two million dollars worth of bonds, which we will say are to run for thirty years at 4 per cent. interest. This means that at the end of thirty years the bonds must be paid back, and in the meantime the government must pay about one hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars in interest, making a total of three hundred and fifty-seven millions of dollars paid out for the use of one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars. How is this money to be gotten? It is gotten by taxing the people directly and indirectly. The people must pay it all.

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Suppose, now, instead of issuing one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars worth of bonds, that Cleveland had issued one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars in treasury notes (bearing no interest) redeemable in gold in thirty years. The notes would have been just as good money as the people want. The faith and credit of the government would have been behind them, and that is all there is behind the bonds. The government could, within thirty years, get one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars in gold to redeem the treasury notes just as easily as it could get that amount of gold to redeem bonds, and in the meantime the people would not be paying one hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars to the goldbugs and bondholders as interest.

**

Now, consider these statements for awhile. Study the principles involved in them. See how much of juggling, injustice and rascality is shown by them, and remember, that instead of wishing to decrease the evil, the present Democratic administration is seeking to increase it; for as stated above, its plan is to destroy the three hundred and forty million dollars of treasury notes now in circulation and issue bonds in place of them—for what? For no other purpose than to give these bonds to the money power and goldbugs of the country, and make the working people of the country work longer and toil harder to pay these non-working bondholders and gold bugs more money as interest. In the name of God, what of justice and right is there in any such a system?

Suppose the government wanted a thousand men to work one day and agreed to pay each man a dollar for the day's work. It could, if it wanted to, give each man a dollar note as above described, and each note would pass for a dollar, for each dollar would represent a day's work and a thousand dollars would be exchanged for what each man needed and would thus be put into circulation. And this money would be as good as any that has ever been used. It will be the old greenback money which everybody knows is good and passes everywhere. Then why doesn't the government do this? This is the reason. Some man who has found a thousand dollars worth of gold or gotten it in some other way goes to the government and says: "Don't pay those men who worked for you in treasury notes. Pay them in gold. I have got the gold and will lend it to you if you will promise to pay it back WITH INTEREST." The government says: "Very well bring the gold. We will give you a note certifying that we owe you one thousand dollars with a promise to pay it back to you with interest at four

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page 3.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., October 17, 1895.

Did You See It?

The announcement of the American Union Life Insurance Co., by Mr. J. E. Sogard, General agent. The rates at which he offers safe insurance and positive protection are attractive, and is worth your attention.

The Baptist Female University.

One of the trustees of the Baptist Female University says that it is their expectation that work, which stopped in August, will be resumed next week, so far as \$25,000 has been expended in cash.

Death of Wm. G. Upchurch.

Mr. Wm. G. Upchurch died in this city on Sunday morning October 13, 1895. He was born in Wake County on December 22, 1837. He came to Raleigh to live about the year 1856, and has resided here continuously ever since.

He was one of the most public spirited citizens Raleigh has ever had. There was never any movement for the quieting of this city that did not find in Mr. Upchurch his whole support.

At the time of his death he was President of the First Baptist Church.

He was also Vice President of the National Bank of Raleigh, and a member of the success of this institution much added to his reputation as a business man of the strictest integrity.

He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Raleigh Cotton Mills, of Raleigh, and was a trustee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society; was President of the Raleigh Water Company for two years, and served as a member of the board of aldermen of the city for several terms. He was for many years a trustee of Wake Forest College and was a trustee of the North Carolina University, now being built. For thirteen years he has been a consistent member of the First Baptist Church of this city, and died in that faith. He often expressed his readiness for the last great change and said that he had no apprehension at the approach of death.

Now that he has passed to the silent world, it can be said without being extravagant and with truth, that no man has lived and died in the city of Raleigh who possessed more character for all that goes for honor and honesty—for faithfulness to friends and to personal and public obligation—than William G. Upchurch.

Chills and Fever.

For several years I was broken down, and suffered with chills and fever. These were followed by long sickness. I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised, and thought I would try it. I have taken a number of bottles, and it has helped me more than any other medicine."

Mrs. O. V. Pool, Craven, N. C.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion.

Their Call It Overwork.

Business requires a clear head; yet how few business men—with all their sense—realize what is the trouble with their heads. They call it overwork, worry, anything but what it really is—INDIGESTION. This stealthiest of ailments usually comes disguised as something else. Wouldn't you be convinced if a box of Ripon Tabules cleared your head and brightened up the business outlook?

Ripon Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box.

ARE WE FOR FREEDOM?

Plan for a Great National Expression concerning Cuba.

Every man of every city, town and village throughout the United States will be advised and requested by the executive committee of the Cuban sympathetic mass meeting, held in Chicago last week, to call upon the most prominent and public-spirited citizens to arrange for a national mass meeting the night of Thursday, October 31, for the purpose of awakening a kindly feeling towards the suffering and patriotic Cubans who are struggling for liberty. The Cuban people will call upon every prominent organization in the country for the co-operation of its branches in every section. Churches of every denomination and fraternal and benevolent societies will also be called upon for assistance in making the mass meetings on October 31 a great success. Your opinion and sympathy for the Cuban cause from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from British Columbia to Mexico.

Mr. Fleming's Position on the Silver Convention.

To the Editor of the News and Observer:

RALEIGH, Sept. 28.

It looks to me like the gold bugs are trying to keep the people of the Democratic party—knowing that with them in it and the free silver Republicans, it will be victorious on a free silver issue. He is a servant of monomaniac who would keep the silver men meeting.

They may make money

BY CRUSHING THE POOR

and then come and atom for it by occupying the high places in the church!

And what has been another result?

Ignorance. Ignorance is slavery, but ignorance and geography, but ignorance of God. The rich men come and build up the fine churches and the poor people will not feel at home in these churches, and they stay away and don't get the gospel and therefore they are in slavery. God never made a people for the poor should be fed. Hold close your ear and mark well what I say. The people fear the men, I will not say leaders, for there are no leaders today, who are afraid of these resolutions and who will not openly condemn them that tree and how he came to Christ? He was a publican and a rich man. He got to Christ by restoring all that he might have taken from others by false accusation or otherwise. They may make money

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THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

May and Should Be Operated By
The Government for the Ben-
efit of the People.

IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL!

And Not Only Constitutional—But Practically Mandatory By Law—Some Interesting Phases of the Question Clearly Presented by Justice Walter Clark.

Many who admit the great advantages, may the necessity, of the Telegraph and Telephone, as operated by the Post Office, are deterred by the inquiry, is it constitutional? In truth, it is unconstitutional for this essential branch of the postal system to be operated by a private monopoly, or in any other manner than by the government.

With the Constitution placed the Post Office in the hands of the government, it conferred its exclusive operation, and with it, all means of operating it to the best advantage upon the government. The same clause of the Constitution of the United States (Art. III, § 3), which empowers Congress to declare war, raise and support armies and a navy, to coin money, regulate commerce and borrow money on the credit of the United States, includes the provision to "establish post offices and post roads." If the power of the government is exclusive as to the other provisions, it is so also as to the Post Office, for all these powers are conferred by the same clause and by the same words—in the same breath, as it were. Numerous decisions of the highest Supreme Court have held the power of Congress over the Post Office and the carrying of mails to be exclusive, renders unnecessary any discussion of an undisputed point. It is interesting to note, however, that in 1838, Hon. John C. Calhoun, the leader of the South, in a speech before the Senate, denied to the general government all powers not clearly granted, in a report made by him as chairman of a committee of the United States Senate, said "it must be borne in mind that the power of Congress over the Post Office, and the carrying of the exclusive post roads, is exclusive."

These words have been cited and approved by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *partie Jackson*, so recently as the 96th U. S. Reports, on page 734.

The bestowal of the exclusive right and duty to operate the postal office carried with it the right to use all the agencies that would make the postoffice more highly efficient, as such agencies, from time to time, should be improved or invented. On this principle the first telegraph line was built by a congressional appropriation under the "Act to Establish a Post-Office Telegraph" (July 1, 1847), and the telegraph belonged to the government from 1844 to 1847, and when under mistaken notions of economy it was then turned over to private ownership, Henry Clay, the great Whig leader, and Calhoun, the Democratic Post Master General, among the public men who went on record as earnestly protesting against such a step. Indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States, in an unanimous opinion [1 Pensacola v. Tel. Co., 96 U. S. 1] has held that the telegraph came with the great power to establish the Post Office. That opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Waite, says:

"The powers thus granted are not confined to the instrumentalities of the postal service known or in use when the Constitution was adopted; but they keep pace with the progress of civilization, and extend themselves to the new developments of time and circumstances. They extend from the horse with its rider to the stage coach; from the stage coach and steamboat to the railroad; and from the railroad to the telegraph, as these new agencies are successively brought into use to meet the demands of increasing population and wealth."

And Justice H. B. Brown, who is recognized as one of the ablest members of the United States Supreme Court, in the leading article in the August Forum says: "If the government may not safely be trusted with the transmission of letters and papers, I see no reason why it may not also be entrusted with the transmission of our telegrams and parcels, as is almost universally the case in Europe." Congress placed the same construction on the statute, chapter 230. And which which provides for all telegraph lines thereafter built should be constructed under the notice, and only after the company signing a contract, that the government may at any time take over such telegraph lines upon paying the value of its material.

It will be noted, just here, that, so far as is possible, care is taken to mention of mails, they were promptly, and from the beginning, adopted and used exclusively by the postoffice. Whether, in so far as railroads are used for the entirely different purpose of carrying passengers and freight, they shall be taken over by the government, is a question of a different character, arising on its own basis, which has never affected the undeniably right and duty of the government to use them exclusively, as far as they are used for the carriage of mails. But the telegraph and steamship far and away for public hire are used can only be used for the transmission of mail, and unquestionably come within the exclusive grant to the government of operating the postoffice. The telegraph and telephone are simply the electric means of telegraphing messages, and the proper postal facilities for the transmission of letters and papers, which shall extend to every nook and corner of the republic, which shall be the best which the latest advances in science can offer, and which are furnished as near the exact cost of the service as possible, without profit. Such postal facilities are entitled to demand as a right. They should rest contented with nothing short of this.

WALTER CLARK.

The Botheration of a Frenchman. The American.

THE BLUEST OF THE BLUE LAWS.

THEY WERE CERTAINLY ON THE COM-
NECTICUT STATUTE BOOKS.

The Strange Religious Restrictions,
Stocks, Whipping Posts and Prohibition
of Sunday Kissing.
Washington Times.]

Attorney Henry G. Newton, of New Haven, Conn., finds that the only basis for the so-called Connecticut Blue Laws is in a history of Colonial times, written by Rev. Samuel Peters, who was pastor of a church in Hartford about the time of the Revolution.

But Mr. Newton's critics have discovered that he has not shown in any way that Peters' version is not correct, and as he attempted to show that there really existed as Historical Peters described.

Here are some of the laws, all of which are identical, in a vital sense, with Colonial enactments:

No. 10.—"No one shall be a freeman or give a vote unless he is converted and a member in full communion of one of the churches allowed in this dominion."

No. 12.—"Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only king."

No. 13.—"No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any other officer."

No. 14.—"No food or lodging shall be afforded a Quaker, Adamsite, or other heretic."

No. 15.—"If any person turns Quaker he shall be banished, and not suffered to return, under pain of death."

No. 16.—"No priest shall abide in this dominion; he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return. Priest may be seized by anyone without a warrant."

No. 17.—"No one shall ride of the Sabbath day or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently, to and from church."

No. 19.—"No one shall travel, cook viands, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day."

No. 20.—"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath day or fast day."

No. 21.—"The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday." Mr. Newton, commenting, said: "The twenty-first blue law, making the Sabbath begin at sunset was, of course, the law of the New Haven Colony, and the law of our forefathers down to a comparatively recent period. Under the Mosaic law Sabbath begins at sunset, and such has been the law of the Sabbath since the evening and the morning of the first day."

No. 22.—"To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed a theft."

No. 24.—"When it appears that an accused has confederates and he refuses to discover them he may be racked."

No. 27.—"Whosoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes."

No. 28.—"No minister shall keep a school."

No. 30.—"Men stealers shall suffer death."

No. 31.—"Whosoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectman shall tax the offender at 300 pounds (\$1,500) estate."

No. 33.—"Whosoever sets a fire in the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail."

No. 34.—"Whosoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of five pounds." (\$25.00).

No. 35.—"No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas, or Saint's day, make mince pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet or jew's harp."

No. 40.—"Adultery shall be punished with death."

No. 43.—"No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining the consent of her parents, five pound penalty for the first offense; ten pound penalty for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court."

No. 44.—"Married persons must live together or be imprisoned."

No. 45.—"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

SOCK IT TO 'EM.

That's What We Are Here For—We Haven't Got Any Sense.

Vigilant.

The Liverpool (England) Cotton Association has announced to dealers in American cotton that unless baled just exactly in accordance with certain prescribed rules, that said American dealers will be fined \$25 for each bale so prepared.

Another large building of pleasing architectural features is that of the Southern Railway, which will contain an elaborate and complete exhibit of the mineral, forest and other products of the South, and is to be opened to the public in September. The Exposition is and more interestingly and closely connected with its management than all other roads to and from Atlanta, combined, and with its lines reaching every part of the South, with perfect facilities for connection with the Pennsylvania and other railroads to the East and West, and enjoying the exclusive privilege of landing passengers directly in the Exposition grounds and of running trains between Atlanta and Piedmont Park, is fully equipped for the reception of increased travel and traffic incident to the Exposition and second to no other road in the country in equipment, speed and safety appliances, including Hall's Electric Track Signals, it may be regarded as an indispensable factor in the success of the Atlanta Exposition, which now seems fully assured, and doubtless the great bulk of visitors travel over the lines of this great railroad corporation.

He will do anything to please you, from yelling our throats sore for the big game, to the host who manages our chairs from the White House to kiss your foot.

If our fathers were alive they would lame the stuffin' out of you, but we haven't got man enough left in us to kick a hound dog for licking us in the middle of every bale.

We stand ready to give our rich heiresses to your titled libertines, and a pack of beauties is termed a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of ruffians is called a head, a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of wretched shippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a band, and a corps of robbers is called a crowd, and a crowd of locusts is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentlefolks is called the elite.

He was told that a host of oxen is termed a host, a host of children is termed a troop, and a troop of partridges is termed a covey, and a covey of beauties is termed a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of ruffians is called a head, a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of wretched shippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a band, and a corps of robbers is called a crowd, and a crowd of locusts is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentlefolks is called the elite.

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